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HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1739.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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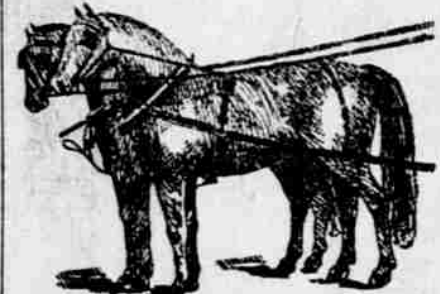
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Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom
From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)
Honolulu, H. I., December 23, 1895.
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The Bennington was an hour late in getting away yesterday.

KATE FIELD AND WILLIS.

The Correspondent Writes of
the Rumors.

WHAT THE DICKY BIRD SAID.

Apparently the Inside-Why January 17 Was Not Celebrated—The Difficulty with the Foreign Office—Minister Willis' Heritage—Results.

HONOLULU, Jan. 27.—We have had something to talk about the last week that has raised gossip to the level of politics. We have had a national holiday that may lead to international complications.

You may have forgotten that on January 17, 1893, a revolution occurred on these islands which overthrew a native queen and substituted a republic of white men. As a matter of fact, white men have ruled Hawaii for many years so that the change of Government was much less radical than is generally imagined. It was as inevitable as fate. This white man stopped bending the pregnant hinges of the knee to a monarch, who wanted a power to which Queen Victoria would not dare to aspire—Liliuokalani's cabinet was made up of white men and half whites, chosen for their supposed subservience to their mistress. When the test came the queen alone stood by her guns. She, at least, had the courage of her desires and is entitled to a certain amount of sympathy for paying the penalty of them. Then sons and grandsons of missionaries, whose cry had always been "Hawaii for Hawaiians," hauled down the royal flag and raised the stars and stripes. A Provisional Government made up of capital and brains administered the laws pending annexation to the United States. This Government was immediately recognized at Washington. Mr. Blount was sent as special envoy and Mr. Willis as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

Other Nations Hold Aloof.
For this Republic to ignore January 17th would be as amazing as for the United States to turn against the Fourth of July; hence this anniversary was celebrated with great effusion in 1894. Every nation represented here diplomatically refused to take part on the ground that the Provisional Government had not been recognized by them. On being invited to co-operate, Mr. Willis referred the whole matter to our State Department and was upheld in his policy of inaction. I hope some profound student of international law and diplomacy will explain to readers of the Times Herald, including myself, how the United States can with decency ignore the national holiday of a country whose Government, though called provisional, they have acknowledged. I am so stupid as to be confounded.

January 17, 1895, passed by without any observance for the grave reason that eleven days before had occurred a crazy insurrection which cost young Charles Carter his life and the ex-queen her liberty. Men were under arms and there was no cause for rejoicing.

American Guns Are Silent.

This year, however, the kaleidoscope had changed and the Hawaiian Government invited foreign nations to celebrate the anniversary. Consuls and Consular agents of Germany, Italy, Spain, China, Mexico, etc., cheerfully assented ran up their flags. Not so the diplomatic corps, represented by the United States minister and the British, Japanese and French commissioners. Not so the United States man of war Bennington that all day long was dumb as a painted ship upon a painted ocean. What was the matter? Well, my bird, the American eagle, has just swooped down from "Punchbowl" to tell me what he has found out.

"It amounts to this," says the American eagle, whose feathers and temper are very much ruffled. "We've put both feet in it this time when it was our business to let bygones be bygones and endeavor to smooth out seams largely of our own making. The Hawaiian Government notified the diplomatic corps of the anniversary several days in advance, while upon these august functionaries conferred by note to decide upon a line of action."

"Who is dean of the corps?"
"The American minister. He outranks every one else. You ought to know that without being told," replied my bird testily.

"Pardon me, what was the matter?"
"Mr. Willis."
"Mr. Willis! He's one of the kindest and best intentioned men in the world; as for Mr. Willis, she's charming."

"Yes, yes, yes, that's all very well, but you're mixing things up, just like a woman. The trouble with Mr. Willis is that he's inherited a mess from Blount and he's afraid to take a new departure for fear of the old man at home."

"What old man at home?"
"There is but one—Cleveland."
"Why, birdie, how you do go on! Were Mr. Cleveland here a week, I believe he'd entirely change his point of view regarding Hawaii. As for Mr. Olney, I feel in my bones that he understands the situation."

Followed Mr. Willis' Lead.
"Never mind your bones. You want fact, don't you?"
"Yes."

"Very well, then. Listen. Mr. Willis informed England and France and Japan that, as he had been up held by his government to not recognize Jan. 17, 1894, he could not depart from precedent in 1896. Thereupon all the other nations decided to do likewise. British Commissioner Hawes called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, in the friendliest manner possible, endeavored to extricate himself from a very unpleasant predicament."

"What did Mr. Cooper say?"
"I couldn't hear very well from my perch outside of the open window, but I think he requested Mr. Hawes to put his reply in writing."

"Apparently, Evidently Mr. Hawes wanted to make some sort of amends, for soon after he gave a dinner, to which he invited all the cabinet."

"Did they all accept?"
"I think they did. In concurring with Mr. Willis, Mr. Hawes let his good nature get the better of his reason. If he had had a week to think the matter over he never would have made such a blunder. He followed Mr. Willis' trail, and the other commissioners followed him. They all sent letters in harmony with Mr. Hawes' remarks to Mr. Cooper."

"Mr. Willis, too?"
"He merely referred the matter to Washington."
"Did he call on the Government to explain?"
"No."
"What about the Bennington? Was not our man-of-war notified of the national holiday?"

"Yes. A note was sent to the United States legation, addressed to the commanding officer."
"What has the navy to do with the state department? Why was not that note sent direct to the Bennington?"
"Because it is etiquette to address our navy through the legation."
"Did Captain Pigman receive that notification?"
"No."
"What?" I cried in amazement.

Visits the Bennington.
"You may well cry what? I saw Mr. Willis go off to the Bennington on Jan. 16, and from the duration of his visit there must have been a powwow. Evidently the state department talked the navy out of its senses, and if Secretary Herbert doesn't get up on his ear I'm no American eagle. What's the matter with the United States? Why are we always making diplomatic fools of ourselves? It's enough, it's enough—oh, hang it, I'll burst if I don't swear!" and off flew birdie to his eyrie on "Punchbowl," leaving me alone on my island.

Though the Government has endeavored to keep this story out of the papers, reference has been made to it in print and a telegram was sent from San Francisco giving some sort of version of what was an insult to the Republic of Hawaii. Assuming for the sake of argument that non-recognition of Jan. 17 in 1894 was a mistake, the founding of the Hawaiian Republic on July 4, 1894, and its recognition by the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and France entirely changed the attitude of these nations in 1896. They have no business to "go behind the returns." To make elegant extracts, as it were, of holidays and to arrange among themselves which they prefer, is an impertinence that no powerful government would tolerate. Hawaii has self respect, if she is little. I shall be greatly surprised if Mr. Hatch does not ask for an explanation at Washington of a very remarkable slight put upon his Government at Honolulu.

Mr. Willis is the last man in the world to disturb the peace of nations or individuals. His error is one of judgment, all the more unfortunate that it presents the ungenerous spectacle of a big Republic humiliating a little one and inciting three other nations to rub in the agony.

While this susceptible diplomatic corps could not raise flags on Jan. 17 natives were going about with mandolins, guitars and taropatch fiddles serenading whoever would pay for their fetching music. The Government wisely abstained from military display, but royalists themselves did not hesitate to attend the races at Kapalani Park, where several of the queen's best friends entered horses that distinguished themselves. Especially fortunate was Colonel W. H. Cornwell, whose Billy C, though not a thoroughbred, is good enough to try his metal in the States.

As every where else, the jockey club and other stands were filled with whites and half whites. To find the natives I wandered outside the pale of admission and described them perched high in trees, sitting on fences, on horseback or in carts, looking the picture of content, apparently indifferent to the meaning of the holiday. Had they been told that the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France had insulted the Hawaiian Republic they might have been sufficiently interested to have asked why. Had they been told they would have shrugged their shoulders and returned to their cigarettes as if to say, "What fools to bother themselves."

Latest From the Eagle.

"More news!" cries the eagle, as he pecks at my wire easement to be let in.
"What is it now, birdie?"
"Do you remember how long the Government left Mr. Thurston's place unfilled at Washington?"
"Yes."
"Well, the Government wanted to send the very best available man, in order to avoid all possible complica-

tions with the United States, and fixed upon F. M. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs. A native of New Hampshire, but thirty-six years a resident of the islands, Mr. Hatch combines Yankee brains with Hawaiian courtesy, and is such stuff as makes good diplomats."

"Why, then, was W. R. Castle sent?"

"Ah, there's the rub. He good naturedly supplied the vacuum problem."

"Birdie, what do you mean?"
"Just this. Mr. Willis called on the Government here to urge the speedy appointment of a successor to Mr. Thurston."

"But why? Mr. Hastings, Charge d'Affaires in Washington, was perfectly competent to manage questions that might come up. In fact, he was so sure nothing would happen of importance last summer as to go off on a visit to New England, and tell me not to hasten my trip to the islands."

"Of course, Mr. Willis' point was this: 'If you don't send a Minister to the United States I shall be recalled,' said he. Thereupon President Dole and his Cabinet prevailed upon Mr. Castle to fill the aching void until Mr. Hatch could arrange his affairs for a long absence. In making this appointment, that the entire cordial between the two countries might not be disturbed and Mr. Willis be suddenly withdrawn, the President and his Cabinet displeased the Legislature and had hard work to secure Mr. Castle's confirmation."

"Birdie, are you telling me the truth?"
"I believe what I've said, and if you know my authority you'll have no doubt."—Kate Field in Chicago Times Herald.

A BIT OF CRITICISM.

The Queenslanders Liked the Place.

THEIR IDEA OF GOVERNMENT.

Japan May Rule the Roost—Everybody Against the Government—Something Left a Bad Taste—Some Injustice from the Colonial Critics, Etc.

H. M. Nelson, R. Philip and T. J. Byrnes, members of the Queensland Ministry, arrived in Sydney February 10. Mr. Byrnes gave a lengthy interview to the Sydney Herald, and spoke as follows of Honolulu:

"It is a thriving place. Most of the appliances of modern civilization—a complete electric light system, which is most admirable, and a telephone system on the whole of the islands—are to be found there. There is a separate telephone system on each island, no cable connecting them. Around Hawaii the telephones extend for 300 miles. I believe it is one of the best systems in the world. The climate is very good. We were there in the winter, but I believe the temperature ranges from 60° to 85°. The principal product is sugar. They will produce this year double the quantity of the Queensland production. This is a splendid result from a little patch of islands like these. It is largely due to the use of fertilizers in agriculture. Sometimes they get ten tons of sugar per acre, whereas the average in Queensland is between one and two. I suppose their average would be six tons per acre, which is enormous. Besides sugar, they are now going in largely for planting coffee, and they expect to have 10,000 acres under coffee this year. What they have produced is already of excellent quality, and the future of the industry depends upon whether the plant is attacked by any of the diseases that so ravage coffee plantations in other parts of the world."

Political State.

"The political state of the country is very unsettled."

"Yes, there is a good deal of discontent amongst the native population, and from those who are associated with them by marriage or long intercourse, and also from a good number of the white population. They contend that there was no justification for the overthrow of the monarchy, which took place in 1893, and the constitution that those who have really usurped the Government have foisted upon the country is such that the natives are practically excluded from all shares in the government of their own country. They have fixed the franchise so high and imposed such conditions upon it that the natives are practically excluded from its use; and, furthermore, they have made all who want to exercise a public function take an oath that they will never do anything in the way of the restoration of the monarchy. This the natives generally decline to take, and I do not think anyone can blame them for their action in this respect, because the restoration of monarchical institutions would mean practically a continuance of the native sovereignty of the country."

"Now all that has been swept away, and you have a Government that is really based upon force and nothing else. They maintain a large military force and there is generally an American warship there. The position of the American Government towards Hawaii is most peculiar. President Cleveland, after having had the matter carefully investigated, decided entirely against this revolutionary party that overthrew the monarchy. He submitted proposals to Congress, but they were not adopted, and the present form of government, such as it is, has been recognized as a Government de facto by the United States as well

as by the other powers. Still, it is merely a tyranny masquerading in the form of a Republic, because, to quote the American Constitution, which these people pretend they are imitating, government exists only by the consent of the governed, and the governed certainly in this case—the great majority of them—are against the Government. There is no question about that. Apologists for the Government and its defenders can say what they like, but the feeling of the natives who preponderate is certainly against the Government entirely."

The feeling of the British residents is also against them, as well as a large part of the American population.

Japanese Problem.

"I consider that one of the future problems of Hawaii is the presence of the Japanese there. There are more than 25,000 there, who are principally men, and many of them have been trained in the army. There are about 40,000 Hawaiians and half-breeds, about 13,000 Portuguese, about the same number of Chinese, and the remainder of the population, which is only a very small part of it, consists of Americans and Europeans. With the Hawaiians left out of the government of the country, the Japanese would be the largest element there, and they have demanded the franchise. I do not see how the Republic of Hawaii, if it lasts in its present form, can refuse it to them. They are intelligent and industrious, and they have gone there to stay. The monarchical Government might be justified in continuing to treat them as aliens—a monarchical Government that merely continued the old native domination of the islands. But how can a republic refuse the franchise to the Japanese who are settlers there when they base their institutions on the American system, which absolutely gave the franchise to American negro slaves? If the Japanese get the franchise they will rule the islands, and the Hawaiian group will really become a dependency of Japan. That is a very serious problem, not only for us, but also for America and England, because the result would be a large Japanese settlement comparatively close to America, between the Hawaiian Islands and the West Coast of Canada—that is, the Western States of Canada—and our own country. To that extent Australia is very much interested in the country. We are building up a trade with Canada and the route to that country is going to be a highway of considerable traffic. Right on the road lie the islands."

"It would be far better for us to have them in the possession of a neutral Power such as the Hawaiian monarchy than to have them in the hands of a Republic whose policies are bound to be very uncertain. The Republic is not based on representative institutions at all. They have been three years without calling a parliament together, and they have what is called a Council of State, which is nominated by the President and which exercises all the functions of a parliament. You can thus see that the President is practically the dictator of the country, and, according to the Constitution, the present President holds office until the year 1900.

"Here is an instance of his powers: The Congress there have held that it is entirely within its discretion as to whether the ordinary law of the country shall be suspended and martial law proclaimed at any time. This is giving the President greater powers than were held by the old Hawaiian kings, or than they ever professed to hold. The relations of the Japanese to the Government of these islands constitute an important question for us. I really cannot emphasize its importance too strongly. There is another point that I would like to mention. The President himself, I understand, was away from the islands when we were there, and we had not an opportunity of meeting him, but I learn from interviews with him that have been obtained by some American journalists that he is in favor of the annexation of the islands by the United States."

"It seems to me that that is a very extraordinary position for the chief executive officer of the nation to take up when he was practically the head of a party that seized the sovereignty of the island. It is to claim that they are holding it in trust until the United States relieves them. This I do not believe the United States will consent to do. They will not consent to be the receivers of stolen property. They have their trouble with their own colored population in the Southern States, and they are not likely to add to them. The States also have trouble with their Indians. At present America has all the advantages of trade with the islands, and the islands have a similar advantage with the States, so that neither party would gain by annexation. Treaties of alliance exist between them already, as they were arranged in the time of the Kings. It would also be a danger to America to have an outlying portion of their territory 2000 miles distant from San Francisco. The islands would be the most vulnerable point in America would have in the case of war. Besides, America would not treat them as a separate State, as they have not a sufficient population, and to attach them to any of the existing States would be very ridiculous.

"The islands, too, would lose such rights of autonomy which they possess under the Republic and they would also lose their contract labor rights, which would be disastrous to the sugar interests, for they at present depend upon contract labor from the Azores and Japan and China. At all events, it is a very nice problem, and one which, for reasons I have stated, possesses a great interest for Australians. The only solution of it in the interests of everybody would be the restoration of the monarchy in a strictly constitutional form—a change which would be most heartily welcomed by the natives and white population of the islands."

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Considering the Agricultural Bureau.

COMMITTEE REPORTS FAVORABLY

Senate and House Adjourns Early.
Respect for J. T. Waterhouse—The Kaula Pension—Discussing the Wash House Bill—Robertson Objects.

TUESDAY, March 3.

The Tuesday morning session of the Senate continued just long enough for several committees to render reports upon items in the appropriation bill. There was barely a quorum present and President Wilder being among the absentees, Vice-President Kaula was in the chair for the first time during the session.

The translation of the President's message was received.

Senator Baldwin reported from the Committee on Agriculture as follows:

HONOLULU, March 2, 1896.

HON. W. C. WILDER, President of the Senate.

SIR:—Your Committee on "Commerce and Agriculture" to whom was referred the item in the Appropriation Bill under the heading "Forests and Nurseries," beg leave to report that we have had the same under careful consideration. The items under this heading are as follows:

Pay of Commissioner.....	\$ 4800
Pay of Professor Koebele.....	5000
Pay of Gardner, Nursery.....	2040
Pay of Laborers, Makiki.....	1800
Pay of Forester, Makiki.....	1800
Pay of Laborers, Nursery.....	1080

Making an aggregate of.....\$16,520

Your committee interviewed Mr. Marsden, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and also Professor Koebele, relative to the work that has been accomplished in this branch of the Government and the plans for the present biennial period.

The report of this bureau which undoubtedly gives fully an account of their work, is in the hands of the printer and will not come into the Senate for distribution before the appropriation for the bureau will come up for consideration. We will therefore give briefly an outline of the work accomplished.

Mr. Marsden, as Commissioner of Agriculture, has charge of the old Government nursery, and a new nursery in Makiki valley where they are trying all kinds of foreign tropical fruits. He also has charge of the Makiki forests above Punchbowl. We are told that he has imported about thirty new varieties of fruit trees, and about the same number of forest trees, besides 200 varieties of tree seeds that they are endeavoring to propagate.

They have also introduced a number of varieties of fiber plants and grasses which have been planted in the nursery, and also distributed throughout the islands. We understand that they distributed from the nursery, throughout the islands last year, 14,500 trees and plants out and cultivated 27,500 forest trees.

The office work of the department undoubtedly takes up most of Mr. Marsden's time. He has a large correspondence with other countries relative to trees, shrubs, plants and grasses it may be of benefit to introduce here. He is also constantly called upon to reply to letters from abroad, relative to the agricultural products of this country, by parties who contemplate coming here to reside.

But the most important work of this department in connection with Professor Koebele, is and has been the study of the insect pests and blights of this country, and of the lady bug and parasites that will feed upon and destroy these pests, and also the introduction, the colonizing and distribution of these lady bugs throughout the islands.

Professor Koebele, an entomologist of recognized ability, has for twenty years more been thoroughly practical use of his knowledge of entomology in his study of insect kingdom who feed upon and destroy these pests, and your committee feels that this Government is fortunate in having secured his valuable services.

He informs us that there are about 1600 varieties of lady bugs that are known. Of this number 200 varieties are injurious to vegetation—it is therefore absolutely necessary that a thorough entomologist should superintend this work, or varieties of lady bugs might be introduced that would be more harmful to our agricultural products than the pests we now have.

When Professor Koebele was first employed by this Government he made a careful study of the pests of this country. Since then he has spent most of his time in Australia, Ceylon, Japan and China, studying the pests of those countries and the bugs that destroy them.

From these countries he has sent here 250 varieties of lady bugs in large quantities, all of which feed upon and destroy the forty or more kinds of insect pests we have in this country. The results, as we all know, are very gratifying and satisfactory—the blights here that threatened to ruin the coffee industry, that attacked the orange and other classes of fruit and ornamental trees, also sugar cane, are being gradually cleaned out.

In carrying on this work Professor Koebele acknowledged with pleasure the valuable assistance that Mr. Marsden, who takes a live interest in the work, renders him at this end of the line.

The proposition is that the Professor should now visit Mexico and the Central American States with a view to obtaining toads and bats or insects to clean out the beetles and worms so damaging to cane fields and pastures and vegetation generally.

Your committee heartily approves of the passage of the items for this important branch of the Government,

as given in the Appropriation Bill, with the exception that the item, "Forester, Makiki" be increased from \$1800 to \$2040. This is recommended by Mr. Marsden.

We would state that one-half of the amount Professor Koebele receives for salary and expenses is paid by the Planters Association.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed,) H. P. BALDWIN,
W. Y. HORNER,
H. W. SCHMIDT

This report was tabled to be taken up with the bill.

Senator McCandless of the committee on military gave a report recommending the passage of the military item in the appropriation. The committee found, "That for the last six months of last year, there was expended under this head a monthly amount of \$6,581, while the amount asked for this period is \$136,000, or a monthly average of \$5,666, showing a reduction of \$915 per month." This report was also accepted to be taken up with the bill.

Senator McCandless also reported as follows from the special committee appointed to consider the pension for Kaula:

"On investigation your committee is satisfied that Kaula not only would not consent to be a partisan to any scheme for overthrowing the present Government, but that she accepts the situation and is friendly to the Government.

"We therefore recommend that the item be inserted in the Appropriation Bill as recommended." The members of the committee were Senators McCandless, Baldwin and Lyman. The report will be considered with the bill.

The Appropriation Bill was to come up under the regular order of the day, but on motion of Senator Baldwin the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the late John T. Waterhouse.

House of Representatives.

Speaker Naone announced the receipt from the Senate of a communication transmitting the official copy of Senate Bill No. 7, "An Act to appropriate money from the public treasury for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the session of the Legislature of the year 1896."

Rep. Kamaooha moved that the communication be accepted and made the order of the day. Carried.

Through its chairman, Rep. Ryeroff, the Committee on Public Lands announced that it had had the petition praying for a road from Kaula to Haena, on Kauai, under consideration, and begged to recommend an appropriation for such purpose; also, that the petition be laid on the table to be considered together with the appropriation bill.

An Act to amend an Act relating to laundries and wash-houses, as introduced by Attorney-General Smith, passed its second reading unanimously.

First reading of Senate Bill No. 7, authorizing the expense of the Legislature of 1896, passed. Read a second time by title. Third reading set for Wednesday.

Rep. Robertson moved that House Bill No. 3 be taken up in second reading. Carried.

Rep. Robertson said he understood the Government was building wash-houses at Waila in order to prevent washing in Nuuanu stream. These did not seem to be large enough to accommodate more than half the laundries in town. What would become of the remainder who could not get accommodations? They would all be liable to a fine of \$50. It would not be justice to the laundries to be fined for washing in their own houses when they could not get accommodation in those of the Government.

There should be a saving clause in the bill. Moved the bill be referred to the committee on public health.

Attorney-General Smith said that a house had been built sufficient to accommodate one half of the laundries. At the present time accommodations were being erected for half the remaining number. That work would exhaust the appropriation. The remainder would be built upon the receipt of a new appropriation. Those laundries who were shut out on account of lack of accommodation would not be prosecuted by the Government since the shortcoming rested on its side.

The new building when all completed will have forty rooms and will be larger than the old one.

Attorney-General Smith said that every institution under the Government should be inspected by a committee from the Legislature. The more light shed on such places the better they could be made.

Rep. Hanuana objected to the clause "shall be liable to a fine of \$50 for each and every day or part of day during which he shall so carry on such business." It seemed to him that if a man washed for six days outside of the Government wash houses he would be liable to a fine of \$300.

Attorney-General Smith moved that the words "not to exceed" be put in place of the word "of" before "fifty dollars."

Motion carried. Bill to be read a third time Wednesday.

At the conclusion of the proceedings of the morning, Attorney-General Smith expressed the deep regret of the Board of Health and the Government over the death of John T. Waterhouse, who was a member of the former body for a long time and who, as such, rendered able and most faithful services to the people. His public spirit in the interests of health had made his name beloved and his wishes respected. The members of the House would fittingly mark their respect for the long term of public service by Mr. Waterhouse by attending the funeral.

Speaker Naone, in referring to the matter for the House, said that he had never known Mr. Waterhouse very well, having been better acquainted with his brother Henry. Mr. Waterhouse had been a good friend to the Hawaiian people, and he hoped that the members of the House would attend the funeral.

Rep. Kaeo was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the week in order to attend court on Kauai.

House adjourned at 11 a. m.

Repairs are being made on Kawaiahaeo school, necessitating a suspension of school duties for the space of a week.

IN THE LAND OF COFFEE.

A Visit to Olaa and Surrounding Districts.

Increased Planting Operations—Scenes Along the Hamakua Coast. Appraisers Wanted.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, (Olaa), Feb. 26.

On the evening of the 21st we left Honolulu on the Kinau. There was a goodly number of us. Several of the "Cook" excursionists, General Warfield, Mr. Wight, Dr. and Mrs. Munn, Mr. Gallagher, Dr. Grossman, Mr. Peck and a host of others, some sixty in all being aboard.

We had lovely weather, the sea had scarce a ruffle, yet some succumbed to the action of the steamer and were sick.

In the morning we landed some Holstein bulls. They were sorry looking animals, struggling in the water, looking more like drowned rats than cattle.

We all went ashore at Hamakua, visited the store, post office, custom house, etc., asked innumerable questions. Saw the train pull out loaded with a mixed cargo of freight.

Leaving this place we see some cane fields and enjoy a number of picturesque sights as we steam along the coast.

We arrived at Hilo about 10 p. m. are billeted around town, taking the accommodations of Hilo to the utmost.

Before leaving Hilo for Olaa we take in the town. It is a beautiful situation for a town, some day in the future it will rival Honolulu.

At 8 a. m. we are starting for Olaa, at least I am, the rest are going to the volcano. Dr. and Mrs. Munn start on their wheels. Mrs. Munn leaves the doctor at the 12-mile post going on to the Mountain View House, where they both take a conveyance.

The road is one of the best mountain roads I ever traveled over. I have visited several of the plantations in this district, among them the one owned by Drs. Nichols and Whitney. They have some 30 acres in coffee and some of the finest trees in the district. After spending three days here, we say "a hundred days of Honolulu for one night in Olaa."

Mr. Miller, the manager has already detected several kinds of blight here. He will instruct the superintendents on each plantation in pruning and the care of coffee trees, at the same time, be on the look out for blight. Taking immediate steps wherever he finds any to eradicate it. The planters show admirable forethought in having a man of Mr. Miller's experience at this early stage. They will thereby keep the district free of all pests.

Dr. Nichols will let a contract for 20 more acres, Dr. Grossman one for 50 acres and Mr. Peck one for 150. Besides a great many others who are putting in new land. In a future article I will write more of the success, culture, etc., of coffee in this district, giving the cost of starting and maintaining a plantation.

A gentleman with money to invest in Government coffee lands was in this district yesterday. He told me that he could not get any land at present as the Government could not afford to put an appraiser on to value the land. This seems lamentable, to see desirable parties go away that might take up land and improve it.

Aloha Bennington.

The U. S. S. Bennington, after a long stay at this port, will leave for San Francisco today, and with the sincere regret of all the Honolulu people who were acquainted with the captain and officers of that man-of-war, who, during their stay at this port learned the ways of the people and made themselves one with them.

It has been a very long time since a set of officers so well liked has put in an appearance here, and it is hoped that this will not be their last visit to Honolulu.

While here, business as well as society people profited by their presence.

Aloha Bennington, and a speedy return.

A canvass among the druggists of this place reveals the fact that Chamberlain's are the most popular proprietary medicines sold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, especially, is regarded as in the lead of all throat trouble remedies, and as such, is freely prescribed by physicians. As a croup medicine, it is also unexcelled, and most families with young children keep a bottle always handy for instant use. The editor of the Graphic has repeatedly known Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to do the work after all other medicines had failed.—The Kimball S. D. Graphic. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.



FRANK O. LOWDEN.



FLORENCE PULLMAN.

HEIRESS AND LAWYER.

Miss Pullman, the eldest daughter of George M. Pullman, the millionaire palace car magnate, has been reported engaged to numerous princes and barons, but she is soon to wed Frank O. Lowden, a hustling young Chicago lawyer, who is poor but brainy. Miss Pullman has been liberally educated and has traveled much. She has considerable executive business ability and in her disposition is said to greatly resemble her father, who has endowed her with a handsome fortune. Lowden is a native of Sunrise City, Minn., and is 34 years of age. He earned his education at Iowa State University by teaching school during vacation, and by hard work has become a successful corporation lawyer.



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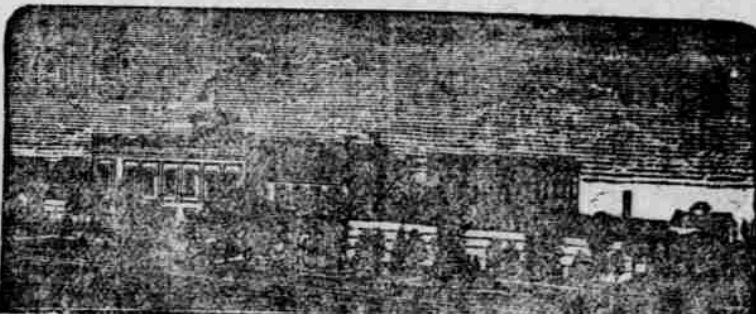
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REFERENCES: DR. L. C. LANE, San Francisco DR. R. H. PLUMMER, San Francisco DR. W. H. MAY, S. F. ex-Supt. Ins. Asylum DR. E. H. WOOLLEY, Supt. S. F. Co. and Oakland DR. ROBT. A. McLEAN, San Francisco DR. W. H. THORNE, San Francisco DR. S. S. TINS, San Francisco DR. G. A. SHUTTLEWORTH, Supt. State Insane Asylum, San Jose 1895-96

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IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Changes in the Tax Arrangement.

ASSESSMENTS ON JANUARY 1.

But Little Work Yesterday—The Tax on Dogs—Mr. Bond Objects to Presenting the Matter of Landmarks—The Penalty Involved Therein.

Eleventh Day.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

Eight Senators assembled at the usual hour Wednesday to do the business of the Senate. There being no President or Vice-President on hand, Senator Horner took the chair and entertained a motion for a recess to 1:30. This motion carried and the members were about to disperse when the Vice-President appeared on the scene. The vote for a recess was reconsidered and business proceeded.

Minister Damon introduced a detailed statement of the cholera appropriations and expenses as authorized by the Council of State. The statement shows a total appropriation of \$60,000, made in three separate budgets of \$10,000, \$25,000 and \$25,000 respectively. The expenses were as follows:

Advertising and printing.....	2,121 60
Claims for crops destroyed.....	4,139 50
Claims for property destroyed.....	4,776 50
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,085 02
Clothing and goods to replace articles destroyed.....	1,481 78
Fumigating plant.....	7,099 73
Hilo, Waialua and Kaula quarantine.....	1,107 70
Horses, expressage and hack hire.....	6,733 69
Incidentals.....	6,531 82
Lumber and building materials.....	2,372 28
Pay Rolls.....	16,289 90
Provisions and supplies.....	5,791 77
Water pipes and fittings.....	518 71
\$60,000 00	

Minister Damon said there were a few more items not provided for in this appropriation that would be brought before the Legislature at another time. The report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the House was read stating that Senate bill No. 2 authorizing the Minister of Finance to provide for the payment of current accounts, had passed the third reading.

Senator Brown from the Joint Committee on passed laws, reported that bills Nos. 2 and 3 had been placed before the President for approval.

Senator Rice reported the opium bill, bill for appropriations from current receipts, and typewritten amendments to the House bill referring to leases. Copies were distributed. Senator Brown gave notice of a bill amending the laws relating to Chinese immigrations. The bill will provide for a large importation of Chinese and will doubtless force the Japanese question to an issue.

Minister Smith gave notice of a bill amending Section 35, Chapter 72 of the Laws of 1892, effecting the damages resulting from condemning land for opening streets.

Under suspension of the rules Minister Damon introduced a bill relating to taxation laws. The bill was read by title and referred to the Printing Committee. A general outline of the measure is as follows:

1. One main change is in the re-arrangement of the law, placing the sections in logical sequence as to subject matter and by placing all sections relating to the same subject matter together, thereby greatly facilitating reference to the Statute.

The order in which the subjects treated of come in the Statute is as follows:

- (1) Taxation Division.
- (2) A Synopsis of all dates. This will be of special convenience, as the sections referring to the different acts must be done as scattered all through the law.
- (3) Sections describing the different kinds of taxes and disposition of the special taxes, Road and School Taxes.
- (4) Definitions of different kinds of property and the respective bases of assessment and valuation of the same.
- (5) Exemptions from taxation.
- (6) Appointment and removal and bonds of Assessors.
- (7) Powers and duties of assessors.
- (8) Board of Equalization.
- (9) Time and method of assessments.
- (10) Appeals and Appeal Courts.
- (11) General provisions.

2. A running index of subjects runs throughout the law facilitating reference thereto.

3. The principal change in the law is the change in dates of assessment and all succeeding operations.

The date of assessment has been changed from July 1st to January 1st, which is assessed as of April 1st. Corresponding changes have been made in all the other dates with respect to taxation. The time for making up assessments has heretofore been found to be too short to do accurate work and the time has therefore been extended to July 1st.

Appeals may be taken at any time between the 1st and 20th of July. The Appeal Courts will sit between the 1st and 20th of August.

Taxes will become due on the 1st of September and become delinquent on the 15th day of November instead of the 15th day of December as under the existing law.

It will be noticed that although the assessment of taxes has been put back for six months the date for collection of the same has been retrograded only one month, so that there will be a

requirement to pay taxes only one month earlier than was required under the old law.

4. Carriage taxes heretofore payable into the general treasury are combined with the cart and dray tax as a part of the road tax, there being no reason why a difference should be made between the two.

5. The tax on female dogs is raised to \$3 as a deterrent to increase of worthless dogs which on several of the islands are so serious a menace to the sheep industry as to almost cause its abandonment. Dogs are also required to wear their tags all the year instead of for six months only.

6. The exemption from personal taxes heretofore accorded to firemen and soldiers is limited to volunteer soldiers. There does not seem to be any good reason why persons employed in the military and fire departments of the Government and receiving fair salaries therefor should be exempt from personal taxes, while other employees of the Government, receiving salaries on practically the same scale should be subjected thereto.

Minister Damon also gave notice of a bill relating to licenses. The Appropriation bill was to come up under the regular order of the day, but owing to small attendance the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Speaker Naone submitted report of the Commissioners of Public Lands.

Rep. Richards reported Senate bill bearing upon the beginning of the biennial fiscal period and Senate bill relating to current accounts in the hands of the President for signature.

Rep. Richards also reported House bill No. 3 relating to laundries and washhouses, typewritten, and House bill No. 5, entitled "an Act to provide for the custody and preservation of the dockets and record books required to be kept by district magistrates, printed.

Rep. Bond thought it would be a good thing to do away with "honorable" before the names of the President and Ministers, and introduced a resolution to that effect. The Speaker declared the resolution out of order on account of its not having been written in ink, as provided for in the rules of the House. Up to time of adjournment of the morning's session the introducer had not succeeded in getting it copied in ink.

Senate bill No. 7, relating to current expenses, passed third reading unanimously.

Third reading of House bill No. 3 relating to laundries and washhouses.

Rep. Pali moved that the bill pass its third reading.

Rep. Hanuana spoke of people who do washing for private houses, and do it in town. He was not sure that this law applied to such people. Rep. Hanuana thought that Rep. Robertson might shed some light on the subject. Rep. Ryeroff thought the bill was explicit. It related to people washing for pay.

Rep. Pali's motion was put and the ayes and noes taken.

Rep. Richards wanted to know Mr. Bond's vote on the matter. He had not made himself plain.

Rep. Bond said he did not want to see the law passed if it would work hardship on, say a poor woman who took in a half dozen pieces of washing.

Rep. McBryde called Rep. Bond to order. He had no right to explain his vote.

Rep. Bond said he hadn't voted yet. After much discussion on the point, Mr. Bond voted "no" and the bill was declared passed by a vote of 13 to 1.

Rep. Kamao moved that House bill No. 5 be read second time by title. Carried. Bill read and passed. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

House adjourned at 10:45.

THE TENNIS COURTS.

Probability of an International Tournament.

Notice will soon be given to tennis players on the other islands of the tournament to be held in May and it is more than probable that representatives will be sent from such places as Hilo and Lahaina to compete. From the work of these players here last year the Honolulu boys will have to "get up and dust" if they expect to win.

It is sincerely hoped that the other islands will be well represented. Should interest in tennis increase as it has during the last year there is no reason why, in a short time, an international tournament between players on the Pacific Coast of the United States and Hawaii should not be arranged. The tournament in May is merely meant for a "feeler" and should it prove a success another will be arranged to take place soon after. These constant contests will bring tennis in Hawaii to higher mark than it has ever reached before and will make an international tournament possible.

Estate of J. T. Waterhouse.

John T. Waterhouse left his estate, including \$10,000 life insurance, to his widow. Mrs. Waterhouse will continue the business with Henry Waterhouse as manager, under full power of attorney.

Not To Be Trifled With.

(From Cincinnati Gazette.) Will people never learn that a cold is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble will end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands upon thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little injudicious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are today countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds," which at the time of occurrence gave no concern, and were therefore neglected.—When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effectual. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. BAWSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Resolutions of Condolence Offered

TO FAMILY OF J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Large Inspection of Fish—The Act to Mitigate Suicide of a Leper. No More Fish Markets—Fatal Cholera Reported Near Tokio.

The Board of Health met at 3 p. m. yesterday with W. O. Smith, president, and members Lansing, Keliipo, Myers, Day, Emerson, Mr. Reynolds, executive officer, and Drs. Wayson and Monsarrat present.

Surgeon Munn, U. S. A., was introduced as a person having an interest in things medical, and H. J. Rhoads was present to report on the result of his visit to the leper settlement.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Smith remarked that as he had a great many things to do in connection with other business he would be glad if the meeting could be made brief.

Dr. Emerson called attention to an article on sanitation published in a magazine in the United States and suggested that the secretary be instructed to write to the Massachusetts State Board of Health for reports.

President Smith spoke feelingly of the death of John T. Waterhouse, their colleague and friend, and Mr. Lansing offered a resolution of condolence which was passed.

Dr. Day also spoke of the kindly nature of the deceased and of his labors as a member and as president of the board.

Mr. Keliipo's report of the fish inspected showed a total of 37,000 for the week ending February 29th.

Dr. Monsarrat reported the inspection of 130 bullock carcasses for the same period. Twenty-six of these were found to be suffering with liver fluke and were condemned.

The president asked the inspector regarding the slaughter of hogs and ordered Dr. Monsarrat to consult the butchers, and try and regulate the hour of killing so that it might be done in the afternoon instead of early morning.

Complaints had been received that much inferior pork had been sold by the butchers to Chinese peddlers.

Dr. Myers reported 59 examinations for the week under the act to mitigate and 107 registered under the same act.

Application of E. W. Rudolph for position as Government physician was filed. Secretary requested to notify Dr. Rudolph that there are no vacancies at present.

R. W. Myers, superintendent of the leper settlement, reported the suicide of Kaulia. The deceased had procured a bottle of laudanum from Dr. Oliver's office during the latter's absence.

A letter from J. F. Colburn regarding an additional fishmarket was read and the petitioner notified as before, that it was a matter solely in the hands of the Minister of Interior and not within the province of the Board of Health to grant the request. The board stated that there was no apparent reason why the request should be granted.

H. J. Rhoads, of the bureau of agriculture, reported planting of seeds at Kalaupapa and that fifty thousand of different varieties had come up in the boxes. The board upon Mr. Rhoads' suggestion, recommended that he return to the settlement whenever he considered it necessary and see to the transplanting of these trees.

Dr. Emerson called attention to a water hole in a lane running off Fort street, near the head of the latter. Mr. Reynolds was instructed to look into the matter.

Dr. Day reported the receipt of a personal letter from Dr. Eldridge, residing in Japan, stating that eighty cases of cholera had broken out about seventy miles from Tokio and that the mortality was great. The Board requested the doctor to write for further particulars.

Dr. Munn, in response to a question by President Smith, complimented the Board on the thoroughness of the work, and spoke of the vital importance of having a sewerage system in Honolulu. Dr. Munn has a son who is the president of a Board of Health in a city in Kansas.

Adjourned.

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150 Tons Double Superphosphate.
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20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and successful COUGH REMEDY. It is made in the most perfect manner, and its medicinal value is beyond question.

DOESN'T THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY, NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Manufacturing Chemist, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MARCH 6, 1896.

MINISTER DAMON says of his taxation measure that "it puts the load where it belongs." Having the ways and means well in hand to place the load on the proper shoulders, it is to be hoped that the members of the Legislature will make good use of their opportunity.

THE mortality report for the month of February shows a remarkably high death rate in this city as compared with previous years. Throat and lung troubles, and fevers have apparently been attended with most fatal results. The death rate among the Hawaiians continues to hold its usual high average.

SINCE Kate Field seems to be on pretty good terms with the American eagle, she ought to find out if the bird was about while a party of Americans stood by recently and saw their flag dishonored without entering a protest. Some might class it as a trivial incident, but the American eagle ought to take an entirely different view of the affair.

THE special committee, into whose hands the matter of pensioning Kaiulani was placed, having reported favorably to granting the pension, we can see no reason why this item in the appropriation bill should meet with further opposition. The committee, by the wording of its report, appears to be morally certain that the money advanced by the Government will be turned into domestic and peaceable channels, consequently, as a matter of good policy, the Government could hardly refuse her the proposed \$2000 a year.

IN the death of "Bill" Nye the reading public has lost one of its best story tellers and the newspaper world one of its most jovial and good-natured spirits. Nye was always a good fellow, and even the severest critics disliked to use him too harshly. He has written any quantity of bright witticism and will be placed with such writers as Artemus Ward and Josh Billings, but he showed during his later days the impossibility of being funny on contract. To use his own words, his greatest misfortune from a literary standpoint was that he didn't either die or have sufficient money to quit work, when in the acme of his fame.

BEFORE the news of the opening session of the Legislature reached the States, we find at least one citizen of that country forecasting the attempt at opium licensing. The conclusions drawn by Mr. Spreckels is what ninety-nine out of every hundred throughout the country will consider correct. Any amount of explanation on this side of the water cannot wipe out the record of the past or put the matter in any different light. Putting aside all questions of the moral influence resulting from the license of an evil, can the people of this country afford to put themselves on record as so grossly inconsistent as an opium license will make them out? If the present Legislature favors annexation it will not pass the opium bill.

NOTWITHSTANDING the notable unreliability of the sugar statistics of the world's production this year, there seems to be no question of the deplorable state of affairs in Cuba. United States Consul-General Williams has submitted to his superior in the State Department, tables prepared by a competent statistician, showing that on January 1, 1896, only 23,809 tons of this year's sugar had been received in Havana, against 145,337 tons received at the same time last year. The United States Consul-General at Santiago reports under date of February 1 that the plantations in that portion of Cuba are grinding

the unburned cane, but the work is retarded as the hands will not work nights, fearing attacks from the insurgents. About half a crop is expected in his district. With Gomez still active, the chances for sugar prices continuing on the up-grade are very good.

THE Board of Education got plenty of hard raps in the Senate Thursday. Whether they were all deserved or not is a matter of opinion, but the Board is certainly at a disadvantage in having no sponsor to look after its interests and give desired information to the legislative body. The Minister of Finance has taken sort of an oversight of this department of the Government, because the Bureau of Public Instruction comes before the Legislature in much the same role as a fatherless child. The educational bureau is doing splendid work and is running along nicely in its own quiet way, but it is evident that something is wrong when such an important department goes begging before the Legislature. There would be something gained if the Board were to give the public a better insight into its business affairs. At the present time the sessions of the Board are usually executive, which bars out the newspapers, and thereby the public. Secondly, the Board of Education ought to be of sufficient importance to occupy some distinctive place in the Cabinet, or else be entirely free from it in providing for receipts and expenditures.

MONARCHY A STEPPING STONE.

While many of the statements made by Mr. Byrnes, one of the noted visitors from Queensland, are unfair and in some cases not true, we don't know that, in the expression of political opinions, anything different could be expected from the gentlemen. To begin with, when they landed in the country, when they rode through the country, and when they left the country, it must be remembered that in their minds the sun of political perfection rose and found its final resting place in a monarchy. We do not think any less of them for it. They can't help it. They were born so and have been brought up to believe it. Consequently anything in the shape of a Republic they would naturally incline to consider as an unstable Government and thoroughly inadequate to a proper administration of the affairs of the people. They evidently saw the Hawaiian Republic through the eyes of the Briton who sees no approach to perfection in anything except what is copied after English customs, and they made the sad mistake of believing that all their countrymen in Hawaii are of their own opinion. Visiting Englishmen have an inborn hankering to see the crown and scepter, while the American is ready with a "Long live the Republic," and they draw their conclusions accordingly. Fortunately for this country the American sentiment prevails and will still survive when monarchy is looked upon as a necessity of the historical past, a stepping-stone in the pathway leading to free and independent republicanism.

WHAT AMBASSADORS REPRESENT.

American comments on the recent diplomatic disturbances in this country certainly make up in terse language what may be lacking in the space taken in the newspaper columns. The Washington Star looks upon a failure to recognize an Hawaiian holiday as an insult not alone to the people of Hawaii, but also to the people of the United States "who have sympathized and sustained the present Government, and compelled the President to recognize it as a member of the family of nations." In speaking of the national representative here, the Star continues: "If he in personal loyalty to Mr. Cleveland and Mrs. Dominis and in disloyalty to the American Republic and the spirit of republicanism finds himself unable to be decently courteous to the friendly Government to which he is accredited he

ought to resign and come home at once. If, however, he is unwilling voluntarily to cease to cause the United States to figure in Hawaii as an enemy, a bully, and a spy, our Government ought promptly to withdraw him. If the President will not take such action of his own accord Congress, representing the people of the United States, should urgently invite him so to do.

"The question whether our ambassadors and ministers represent the United States abroad or a political faction or the personal dislikes of the executive in opposition to the sentiment and declared policy of a whole people might as well be definitely settled."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE.

Certainly the appropriation requested by the Commissioner of Agriculture is little enough to meet the approval of the most economical of our legislative representatives. The country could well afford to pinch some other department in order to supply this division of the departmental forces with more funds. Dependent, as this country is, entirely upon its agricultural industries, it is a peculiar and a deplorable fact that the money paid out for the use of the Commissioner of Agriculture seems to come the hardest. The people of this country can but admit that they have treated their agricultural department almost with neglect, when its vital importance to the interests of the country is taken into consideration.

THE planters have gone ahead on their own responsibility and are conducting experimental investigations in a manner which the Government will be obliged to copy sooner or later. When the appropriation for forests and nurseries first came in the Senate it was asked why the services of both Mr. Marsden and Professor Koebele were required. The query would have been more appropriate if there had been a desire to know how two men could do all the work in the agricultural department of our national machinery. To remove either Mr. Marsden or Mr. Koebele would be disastrous; to give Mr. Marsden another able assistant and proper experiment station grounds would be sensible and the people could be sure of realizing a good dividend on the investment.

DISCRIMINATION IMPOSSIBLE.

THE Fort-street oracle has found some one who can write something more extensive than a four-line editorial and has allowed him space in its editorial column to dilate on the tariff proposition. The writer says a head of a Government bureau has been "witless enough to prepare an act increasing the tariff on a number of classes of merchandise from the United States," and that notwithstanding this tariff "the Legislature will do its best to favor the United States in trade matters." When our friend uses the word witless he comes down with unusual severity on his own head. Should he continue to argue his system of tariff school, it will not be many days before he will be recognized in the true colors of a tariff fool.

IN speaking of the head of a Government bureau, we presume he refers to the Collector-General, and it does not seem to dawn on the mind of the oracle that the people in the Custom House and Finance Department know anything about tariff law and the obligations to which this Government is held by treaty. It is apparent that the tariff mender thinks that this Government can put a high duty on Japanese saki and allow wines of the same class to come from all other countries free of duty.

IT should be apparent, even to the suppressed mentality of the Fort-street tariff thinker, that the several treaties now existing prevent this Government revising the tariff in such a way as to bring about a discrimination in favor of American goods subject to duty, as against those of any other treaty nation. In a general revision of

the law, however, this Government can, without discrimination, assess such duties on imports as may seem advisable, and if such assessment, being high, should cause a more general recourse to goods of American manufacture now free by duty, or, if a more liberal construction of the reciprocity treaty should tend to the same end, this Government is following out its treaty obligations and the importers of goods of American manufacture have no reason to complain. For the benefit of this new tariff thinker we will state that if our legislators have an honest desire to favor the United States in trade matters, they will follow the policy of this same proposed tariff act.

BE this as it may we would further suggest to our tariff thinker that in discussing public questions he make an attempt to consider the problem on its merits and not waste his energy in casting slurs upon men who were prominent in the organization of this Government, who have never sacrificed principle for mercenary considerations, and whose intelligence and earnest desire for the welfare of the country stands so far above their assailants that comparisons are ridiculous.

WE have seen it proved that the opinions of the Fort street thinker can be bought for a column of advertising, but it would be refreshing if, in the consideration of the tariff, there should be an exception to the rule.

RECIPROCATY BY TARIFF.

THE agitation in the United States over Oriental competition, particularly by way of Japan, has now reached the United States Congress and will doubtless be held more or less prominently before the public from now on. It is quite natural that Hawaii should figure in the discussion, and it is not surprising that by virtue of the large amount of Eastern goods coming into our markets, California merchants are inclined to be rather lukewarm toward the continuance of reciprocal commercial relations.

REPRESENTATIVE Caffrey's opposition to the reciprocity treaty is undoubtedly due only to his desire for his constituents, the Louisiana sugar planters, to be the sole beneficiaries of the United States tariff exactions. He might be expected to be opposed to reciprocal relations with any sugar producing country. But the people of this country cannot pass heedlessly the growing tendency among the business men of the Western States, to come to the conclusion that the people of Hawaii are not doing their share to give a fair return for the benefits derived from the friendly legislation of the United States.

ALLOWING that the question of increased revenue does not cut any figure, a general increase in the rate of tariff duty becomes a live question for the present Legislature of Hawaii to give prompt consideration. It may not come during this session of the United States Congress, but sooner or later citizens of Hawaii are bound to have demonstrated to them that they can't have their commercial cake and eat it. We cannot continue to be treated on the same plane as American producers and, when purchasing, take our money to another market. The competition of the Orient is being felt in Hawaii more than in the United States, and it is only a matter of time before our American merchants will be forced to Oriental markets in simple self-protection. The last steamer to Japan took as a passenger an American merchant, who made the remark that his only salvation was to purchase in the Japanese market. As a matter of national policy, this country cannot afford to allow conditions to continue that will force its American purchasers into foreign markets. It is a question that must be faced squarely some day, and it is better to take a firm stand than wait until driven to the wall. Recent expressions in Congress, and in private advices from the Coast indicate the manner in which the heaven is working.

Raise the tariff and give the American purchaser and the American producer the protection which they might in justice demand.

NOTHING GAINED BY PROCRASTINATING.

SOME of the more conservative people are urging that the Legislature desist from attempting any decidedly radical changes in the laws of the country and that they allow several of the knotty problems to go over until the next session. We can fully appreciate the wisdom of a careful administration in legislative work, but we fail to discern what is to be gained by putting off important measures to a more convenient season.

UP to the present time, aside from the Appropriation bill, the opium license is the only measure of note that has put in an appearance. This child of political insanity will die in the early stages and leave only the history of its introduction to blot the pages of the Legislative records. Some of the prospective measures that will occupy the serious attention of the members include Senator Brown's Chinese immigration bill, Minister Damon's new scheme for taxation, a change in the tariff laws and administration of customs, possible revision of laws relating to the regulation of the liquor traffic and the Registration Act. These are all matters that require the exercise of Hawaii's best statesmanship, as our foreign as well as domestic relations will be affected by the tone of the decisive vote. It is on account of the delicacy of the problems to be dealt with that our conservative extremists are hopeful of a policy of procrastination. They don't want to force the Japanese question; they don't like the idea of stirring up feeling by temperance arguments; they are fearful of legislation touching the problem of taxation, either foreign or domestic; and they are doubtful whether the Registration Act will amount to anything after all.

IT must be remembered, however, that the country has been awaiting the present session for three years and it is time to take positive action; it is time to bring the Japanese question to a focus; time to consider laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic; time for an equitable division of internal taxes and the protection of American imports. Nothing can be gained by a weak-kneed policy of waiting for a more favorable opportunity before making a step toward reform. It is no small task the Legislature is undertaking, but it is all work that must be done if it is intended to keep up the advance inaugurated with the inception of the Republic. It is a mark of weakness to evade the issues.

AMERICAN OPINION FORECAST.

"If what I hear is true, the next Hawaiian Legislature will do exactly what they found fault with the Queen for doing, and for which they dethroned her, that is licensing the sale of opium." [John D. Spreckels in San Francisco Examiner.]

LIEUTENANT WERLICH.

Restored to His Place in the Navy. Secretary Herbert's Action.

A letter received here from Lieut. Werlich of the Philadelphia who was recently court martialed and sentenced to six months' suspension from the navy contains the following:

"Secretary Herbert relieved me from the suspension and I go to sea next month."

IN view of the report that Admiral Beardsley was particularly severe in the denunciation of Werlich when he approved the findings of the court, the action of Secretary Herbert is peculiar.

THE Hawaiian band will play at the Executive grounds at 4:30 this afternoon.

All last winter Mr. Geo. A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I."



Hood's is Good Makes Pure Blood

Scrofula Thoroughly Eradicated.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'It is with pleasure that I give you the details of our little May's sickness and her return to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She was taken down with

Fever and a Bad Cough. Following this a sore came on her right side between the two lower ribs. In a short time another broke on the left side. She would take spells of sore mouth and when we had succeeded in overcoming this she would suffer with attacks of high fever and expect bloody looking corruption. Her head was affected and matter oozed from her ears. After each attack she became worse and all treatment failed to give her relief until we began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. After she had taken one-half bottle we could see that she was better. We continued until she had taken three bottles. Now she looks like

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

The Bloom of Health and is fat as a pig. We feel grateful, and cannot say too much in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. A. M. Adams, Inman, Tennessee.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

FILTERS.

THE report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by the ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

THE latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

THE price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.



At Hawaiian Gazette Office.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels is quite ill.

An excursion party will leave Chicago today for Honolulu.

Colonel McLean returned the visit of Captain Watson of the U. S. S. Adams yesterday morning.

Another block of ten shares of Kahuku stock sold at \$95 yesterday. A dividend is anticipated.

Five shares of Makaweli sold at \$100 yesterday and the same number of Kahuku shares sold at \$95.

There were sixty-five children at Mrs. Gunn's dancing school in the Child's Garden yesterday afternoon.

S. H. Mahuka has been appointed district magistrate at North Kohala, Hawaii, vice J. H. Kahookano, resigned.

Eighty-five men and 24 women, Japanese, returned to Japan by the City of Peking under the terms of the Convention.

The Rio de Janeiro did not get away until 11:30 o'clock last night. Two of her saloon passengers joined the Peking here.

Nearly 200 trees have been planted under the direction of Commissioner Marsden, in the grounds around the new market.

L. Kahlbaum, P. Isenberg, Sr., and Miss Alice Widemann composed a party that left on the Alameda for a visit to Germany.

It is said that V. V. Ashford will return to Honolulu by the next steamer. He has not had permission from the Government to take this step.

President Dole received the Naval Officers yesterday at 2 o'clock. The usual salute from the military was accorded. Col. McLean was also honored with a call.

Professor Koebele left yesterday on the Alameda for his home in Alameda and will be gone for a very short time, during which he will combine business with pleasure.

Rev. W. B. Kapu, pastor of Hanalei church, Kauai, died at the Queen's hospital yesterday morning after a short illness. Deceased was 63 years of age and leaves two children. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

The pork butchers were interviewed by Dr. Monsarrat yesterday about changing the time of slaughtering hogs. Objection was made by the butchers, on the grounds that the pork would not keep, and the Chinese will not eat refrigerated pork.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper made an official call on the Adams yesterday. As this is not a saluting vessel, no powder and smoke honors were extended the Minister, but the warm welcome tendered to him fully made up for any deficiencies in the other respect.

Artist W. H. Hilliard will paint a large picture for presentation to the Kiloana Art League, subject to be chosen by a committee from that association. At the public exhibition last night Mr. Hilliard sold eight of his pictures. Three of those already sold will be sent away by the Alameda today.

Police Court News.

The case of L. V. Redpath for embezzlement took up the greater part of the morning. George Paris, B. H. Phillips, F. M. Starky, H. R. Hitchcock and W. J. Sheldon were the witnesses examined. Defendant committed for trial to the Circuit Court.

The case of Pat Curtis came up for conclusion. Deputy Sheriff Sheldon was the only witness left. Motion to discharge denied. Defendant found guilty of being an accessory and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

Kalele, a native woman, was fined \$2 and costs for being drunk. She said she had gone over to Oahu jail Wednesday to find out when her husband would be freed from his present job of cracking stones, but unfortunately the liquor which she had drunk during the afternoon got the best of her and she slept by the wayside on a hard bench. An officer found her and conducted her to the police station in the same condition.

Hui Manawalea Funds Divided.

A meeting of the Hui Manawalea Society of the Aloha Aina was held Monday noon. Secretary J. K. Kaula presided in the absence of the president, Mrs. Nawahi.

The executive committee reported \$100 left from funds used to support the families of royalists imprisoned in Oahu jail. Now that all the men had been freed and could attend to the support of their families the obligations of the society were removed. The treasurer was instructed to hand \$50 of this sum to the Kapiolani Maternity Home and \$50 to the Hawaiian Relief Society.

NAMING ALLOWANCES.

Senate Gives Money to Whom Money Is Due.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION PASSED

Minister of Foreign Affairs Says Cuts Will Be Made—Board of Education Gets Its New Officer, Also Some Sharp Criticism—Short Session, Etc.

Twelfth Day.

THURSDAY, March 5th.

The Senate had another day of small attendance. Vice President Kaubane presided in the absence of President Wilder. After the opening preliminaries Senator Brown reported that the Senate Bill No. 4 has gone to the President for signature. The Finance Committee reported favorably on Dr. Rodgers' petition for back salary.

Amendments to the bill providing for the construction of streets in Hilo, were reported by the Committee on Public Lands.

Senator Lyman gave notice of a bill for acquiring and reserving lands in Hilo for public use.

The various committee reports were tabled to be considered with the bills to which they related and the Appropriation Bill was taken up under the order of the day.

The report of the committee on the Kaulani pension of \$4000 was accepted and the item passed without opposition. Senator McCandless also asked for a pension of \$400 for Olaf Evanson who suffered permanent injury while in the service of the Government. This was not granted.

The appropriation for the military of \$136,000 then came up. The Military Committee favored the item as in the bill.

Military Appropriations.

Senator Brown said he thought the military item was altogether too large. About \$200,000 was going to the support of the military. The income of the country was \$1,700,000. With the support of the military, lepers and police we expend almost one-half the income. I may be wrong, but I believe the country has reached a condition where we can do away with one-half the amount for military.

Minister Damon hoped that before the item was put to a vote each member would take care to examine carefully into the matter. The sum was largely anticipatory. "We do not need it now and may not need it." He hoped for a special committee to further examine into the conditions and needs of the military.

Senator McCandless said: "My idea is that so long as we have the military we have no need for it, but if we do away with it we shall need it right away. In my opinion we need the military as much now as we ever did. We shall always need the military until we have a change of flag in this country."

Following this Mr. McCandless read the detailed report of the pay roll at the headquarters as follows:

Colonel.....	\$ 250
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	50
Major.....	50
Surgeon.....	50
Acting Quarter-Master.....	100
Commissary Sergeant.....	75
Ordinance Sergeant.....	70
Sergeant Major.....	60
Drum-Major.....	30
One Japanese.....	15
Total for headquarters.....	\$ 750
Two captains.....	300
Two first lieutenants.....	250
Two second lieutenants.....	232
Two first sergeants.....	120
Eight duty sergeants.....	400
Twelve corporals.....	520
Three musicians.....	120
Forty-four privates at \$30.....	1320
Thirty-one privates at \$35.....	1085
Clothing allowance.....	275
Cooks, waiters, etc.....	370
Total two regular companies.....	\$5012
Total for all.....	5762

Senator McCandless moved that the report of the Military Committee be adopted. Senator Wright supported the motion. He had interviewed the Minister of Foreign Affairs and believed the appropriation had been made as small as possible. Minister Cooper said he did not intend to argue on a question of policy as to keeping the military. If the representatives of the people believed in wiping out the military, it was for them to say. On taking office he had found certain conditions and had endeavored to cut down the expenses at every point, without decreasing the efficiency of the force. He hoped the Senate would have confidence in the responsibility of the Executive. The appropriation might be made but it need not be expended.

Senator Waterhouse believed the Senate had perfect confidence in the Executive and the money would not be expended unless necessary. He supported the appropriation of \$136,000.

Senator Brown said what he wanted to know was whether the expense of the military was as small as possible. He believed the military should be maintained, but the expenses should be cut down to the smallest possible figure.

"We want roads, bridges and schools," said Mr. Brown. On hearing this a smile swept over the faces of Col. Spaulding and the Hilo contingent who were occupying visitors' seats. They claim they are safe enough without military.

Minister Damon stated that when the Minister of Foreign Affairs came into office he was imbued with the idea of cutting down the military and

Midsummer Honors



From the Midwinter Fair.

California, in her golden prime, never before achieved so grand a triumph as at the Midwinter Fair just closed. Among the honors conferred at the fair was bestowal of the highest award including gold medal, on

Dr. Price's Baking Powder

As at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the award to Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder at San Francisco, was for highest quality, demonstrated by expert analysis, under direction of U. S. Government Chemists. The requisites, in each instance, were superiority in leavening power, perfect purity of constituents, uniformity and wholesomeness. Dr. Price's is thus confirmed and permanently established as positively the

Best Baking Powder Ever Made.

LEWIS & CO., AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

had made a great many moves in that direction. He had not done as much as he wanted to, but Mr. Damon felt the Senators were safe in leaving the matter of reduction in Minister Cooper's hands. The Minister of Finance, replying to a statement made by Senator McCandless, said he wished to refute the idea that the Government depended on the military for its support. An improved administration resulting from an improved system of government was the corner stone of confidence.

Senator McCandless' motion to accept the report was finally carried and the military item passed at \$136,000. Senator Brown declined to vote, all others in favor.

The report of the Committee on Commerce, recommending the appropriation for pilotage as in the bill was also accepted and the item passed.

Board of Education.

On motion of Senator Brown the appropriation for the Board of Education were taken up item by item.

The salary of deputy inspector for Honolulu passed at \$3600 as in the bill. The salary of the secretary gave rise to considerable discussion. Senator Brown wanted the salary to remain at \$3000 as in the bill. Senator McCandless championed the report of the committee favoring a salary of \$3600. The latter was carried, Senators Brown, Horner, Lyman, and Hocking voted against the increase of salary. Salary of messenger and book clerk passed at \$1200.

When the item of \$360,000 for support of English, Hawaiian and Common schools pay roll came up, several members of the Senate gave expression to their views on the methods of the Board of Education in spending money. The committee favored an increase to \$384,000.

Minister Damon spoke at length of the necessity of a graded system for payment among the teachers. There had been too much "Hustle this and Mary that," a payment for persons and not grades. He believed the Board of Education should inaugurate a better system of grading teachers. A decrease in the money given would do a good deal toward accomplishing this work.

Senator Brown said the Board of Education had been known as a Republic within a Republic and he was inclined to offer a rider to the bill that the Board of Education be paid until the Board had taken steps to improve the system of grading its teachers. The item passed at \$360,000, as in the bill. Additional support of English, Hawaiian and common schools for year 1897, \$12,000; passed. These appropriations are made on condition that all receipts of the Board are paid into the Treasury as Government realizations. Salaries of school agents \$4500; passed.

The "pay of assistants" at the Inmate Asylum passed at \$21,984, as recommended by the committee.

Forests and Nurseries.

Appropriations under forests and nurseries were taken up by item. Senator Brown and McCandless opposed the increase of Commissioner Marsden's salary. The item finally passed as in the bill, \$4800. Pay of Professor Koebele, \$5000, passed without opposition. Pay of the gardener, nursery, \$2040, passed. Pay of Makiki forester, \$1800, passed. Pay of laborers, Makiki, \$1800, passed. Pay of laborers, nursery, \$1080, passed.

The Appropriation Bill was referred to the Committee on Enrollment and Revision, and will pass the final reading Friday.

Senate Bill No. 8, making appropriations from current receipts, was put on the order of the day for Friday and the Senators adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Richards reported for the committee on passed bills that Senate bill No. 7, had been presented to the President for consideration.

Rep. Bond begged to present the following resolution which on account of its having been written in pencil, had been declared out of order on the previous day.

Whereas: During the existence of the Advisory Council, a resolution was passed by that body abolishing the prefixing of any official titles to the names of the Cabinet ministers, or even to the President of our Republic, excepting those which indicate their respective official positions; and that resolution still remains in force; and

Whereas: Members of the House of Representatives wishing to address communications to any of the aforesaid higher officials of the Government find themselves in an embarrassing and unpleasant position on account of the aforesaid resolution so long as they themselves continue by custom to be addressed as "Honorable," therefore be it

Resolved: That the aforesaid title as applied to members of the House of Representatives, be, and is hereby abolished, and that the only title by which they shall be addressed shall be that of Representatives.

In support of his resolution Rep. Bond said that, since he was concerned did not want the titles as he had tried to make clear, applied to them, it would seem a matter of courtesy on the part of the House if they did not take action on the matter.

Rep. Winston thought that the application of the titles suggested in the resolution were perfectly fit and proper and their use should be continued. There was nothing legal in the matter at all.

Rep. Richards moved to postpone the resolution.

Rep. Kamaunoha suggested that no one had seconded the motion.

Rep. Hanuana said he had become so used to applying the title that he couldn't very well break off. If the resolution carried then he was sure he would find himself transgressing the rules at every step. Finally the matter would become so bad that a law would have to be passed making it a crime punishable by a heavy fine, for any member to say "honorable."

No second being forthcoming, the resolution was dropped.

A communication from the Judiciary Department announced the transmission to the House of copies of the report of the Chief Justice.

Rep. Hanuana moved for adjournment, and Robertson that the day be made a holiday.

The two motions being identical, the former was carried unanimously.

House adjourned at 10:25.

HIS ATTACK A FAILURE.

William Holt Aldrich Still Out in the Cold.

OAKLAND, Feb. 24.—William Holt Aldrich, who sought to break the trust established by the will of his father, William A. Aldrich, did not appear in court today to oppose the settlement of the account of the Trustees.

Judge Greene overruled all the points made by the attorneys in behalf of William Holt Aldrich two weeks ago. This setback to the son's contention left the way open to attack the Trustees' account. Mr. Aldrich, however, appears to have abandoned his line of attack. Neither in person nor by counsel did he make any objection to the account when it came up before Judge Ogden today. The latter ordered the account settled as presented by the Trustees of William A. Aldrich's estate. They were also authorized to pay some assessments on mining stock held under the trust if they deem it good policy to do so.

The estate now stands precisely as before the attack made by William Holt Aldrich. His children will get the income designated when it becomes due, as provided in the trust. Otherwise the affairs of the estate will, as in the past, be conducted by the Trustees.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.), Feb. 23.—Pom Kwang Son, the new Korean minister, accompanied by his secretary, Bong Sun Pak, arrived in Washington this afternoon, on a seven-day stay after leaving Seoul.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

THE RIO DE JANEIRO.

Conflicting Rumors Regarding her Return.

Nearly a Million in Specie on Board. Danger in Going Ahead—Interview With First Officer.

For forty-eight hours past there have been rumors concerning what seemed to be the mysterious turning back of the Rio de Janeiro and beginning a voyage of 2200 miles when their nearest port was 900 miles less.

The fact that the officers of the steamer told a perfectly straight story convinced the skeptics that there was something very wrong in the whole affair.

Chief Officer Robinson was seen yesterday by an ADVERTISER reporter and questioned regarding the rumors. He showed no hesitation whatever in giving an account of the voyage and supporting his statement with his official log.

"We were just 1300 miles from Yokohama," said Mr. Robinson "when the captain decided to return. We had experienced bad weather for a number of days, and the force of the wind registered six, seven, eight, and as high as nine. When you consider that a hurricane is reckoned as ten you will understand the kind of weather we had."

"Sixteen days out from San Francisco, the day we were actually due in Yokohama we consumed fifty-six tons of coal and made sixty-two miles. At this rate every particle of our fuel would have been exhausted, had we continued, and we would have been miles away from port with winds and currents against us while in going toward Honolulu we would have both in our favor. It was only after mature deliberation and after a thorough canvass of the situation that the steamer was turned about."

"The result was satisfactory to every one," continued Mr. Robinson, "as we had wind and currents with us and made 200 miles on the consumption of fourteen tons of coal. If the current had not been with us we could not have done this."

"Is there any truth that you have considerable specie on board?" was asked.

"Yes indeed!" replied the chief officer; "a great deal of truth. We have nearly a million dollars in coin for China and Japan. And this fact will probably cause considerable uneasiness, apart from the fact that the vessel and cargo is valuable. But it is just such occurrences as this that should expedite the passage of a cable bill and the completion of the line. As it is there will be considerable uneasiness felt at our being nineteen days overdue; with a cable the anxiety would have ended ten days sooner."

AFFAIRS IN THE COLONIES.

Depression Everywhere General. From Private Advices.

A letter received from a gentleman in Sydney by a party here, records the state of affairs there as being decidedly below what it should be. Following is an extract.

"The weather here is delightful, but New South Wales is in a condition of political unrest that threatens to be the death of the present free trade government. Boot and shoe factories, soap factories, cement factories and other industries are shutting down, owing to competition with England, Germany, United States and Japan. "Australia is the cheapest place I know of to live in, a shilling meal here would cost three times as much in Honolulu. All the same there are 50,000 abled bodied men in the Colony who cannot find employment. There is no work here except in mining and wool raising."

And yet they talk about hard times in Honolulu.

The Shipment of Sugar.

The bag has displaced both the hogshead and the barrel in the shipment of refined and raw sugar. There was a time, not so very long ago, when such a thing as shipping sugar in anything but a stave-made vessel was unheard of, but now it is just the other way. The bag has become popular because it is cheaper, and continues to grow cheaper, while the wooden receptacles advance in price at about the same ratio. Even molasses has gone back on the stave, and that sticky commodity is being carried in bulk. —Philadelphia Record.

Last season Ike L. Hall, druggist of West Lebanon, Indiana, sold four gross of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says every bottle of it gave perfect satisfaction. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents H. I.

BY AUTHORITY.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The President has this day commissioned Mr. S. H. MAHUKA District Magistrate for the District of South Kohala, Hawaii, vice Mr. J. H. HOOKANO, resigned.

GEO. C. POTTER, Secretary Foreign Office. 4242-1st 1739-11

The following named gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences for the District of Ewa and Waianae, Island of Oahu.

A. AHRENS, JAMES T. CAMPBELL, JOHN KAHOA.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 3, 1896. 1739-31

MR. D. M. KAPALAU has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Koolau, Island of Oahu, vice J. K. KEOLO, deceased.

The Board now consists of: F. PAHA, Chairman; E. P. AIKUE; D. M. KAPALAU.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 2, 1896. 1739-31

MR. D. M. KAPALAU has this day been appointed a member of the Board of Fence Commissioners for the District of Koolau, Island of Oahu, vice J. K. KEOLO, deceased.

The Board now consists of: H. C. ADAMAX, Wm. Henry, D. M. KAPALAU.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 2, 1896. 1739-31

W. W. GOODALE, Esq., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 2, 1896. 1739-31

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On SATURDAY, March 21st, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following pieces of land:

1.—Lot in Waianae, Oahu, containing 6 1-10 of an acre. Upset price, \$610.

2.—Lot in Waianae, Oahu, containing 44-100 of an acre. Upset price, \$100.

3.—Lot at seashore, Waianae, Oahu, at mouth of the river, containing 4 acres. Upset price, \$100.

The sale of Lot 3 is upon condition that purchaser will within one year from date of purchase, erect upon the land a building suitable for purpose of small hotel, to accommodate not less than twelve persons.

Plans showing above lands for sale may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, where further particulars may be obtained.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. 1735-1m

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, March 21, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following pieces of land:

Lot 1. Land at Kalihi, District of Kona, Oahu, being a portion of land of Kahauiki, makai of the Government road to Ewa, containing 4 2-10 acres. Upset price, \$3000.

Lot 2. Land in Maalo, District of Kaupo, Maui, containing 2 49-100 acres. Upset price, \$25.

Terms: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin.

Plans showing above lands for sale may be seen at Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, where further particulars may also be obtained.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. 1737-61

POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1, Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day set apart an enclosure for the impounding of estrays in Makaweli, Kaula, on a piece of land owned by the Makaweli Plantation.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL Poundmaster to the above Pound in Makaweli, Kaula.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, February 28, 1896. 1737-31

IS DISCUSSED ABROAD.

The Action of U. S. Minister Willis.

FROM THE WASHINGTON STAR.

Consul Gilman Says the Minister is Friendly—The Star Says He is Influenced by Cleveland—The Possibility of a Recall—Comments.

While there is a hope here that the latest report from Honolulu connecting Minister Willis with an indignity offered to the Hawaiian Government may prove upon fuller information to be exaggerated, the story as given is by no means improbable in the light of the Minister's past behavior, says the Washington Star. He went to Honolulu to inaugurate a policy for its destruction, and he probably today regrets the failure of that scheme. It is an open secret that for some time past he has been at his post practically by the sufferance of the Hawaiian authorities. The Minister of any other power would in like circumstances have long since received his passports. But the friendship felt by the Hawaiian people for the people of the United States, and the knowledge that that friendship was cordially reciprocated, caused the vagaries and other manifestations of Mr. Willis to be condoned.

Sees No One but Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Willis at Honolulu, if this latest episode has not been misrepresented, is shaping his course by the Bayard pattern set in London. That is to say, he ignores the people of the United States, whose servant he is, and sets upon his individual views and those he thinks will meet with the personal approval of the President. Invited to participate in a celebration of what may be termed the Hawaiian 4th of July, he declines, upon the ground that the means employed in the establishment of the Hawaiian Republic were publicly reprobated by Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Willis, looking in this direction, is unable to see anybody but Mr. Cleveland. The people, so far as he is concerned, are completely lost in the President's ample shadow. He knows, and knows officially, that the President was at last forced by the people to acknowledge the Dole Government, but, as Senator Gray would say, he "barks back on the old track" and refuses to obey the horn of freedom and progress.

The Same Case with Bayard.

This was the nature of Mr. Bayard's offense in England. He took no thought of the people of the United States at all. The fact that protection had been the policy of this government from the beginning, and that his own party, after a successful buncombe campaign for free trade, had passed a protection tariff bill itself, was wholly ignored when he came to speak. He only considered that his own views and those of Mr. Cleveland were opposed to protection, and he fired away. He did not deem himself answerable to the people of the United States.

He was not, in his opinion, their representative, but the representative of the official who had selected him for his post. Being certain of Mr. Cleveland and of himself, therefore, he took no further thought as to the propriety of his course. He is a pious man, and not to be suspected of employing Mr. Vanderbilt's expression about the people, but his action might be explained in that famous phrase without injury to the meaning conveyed to the people.

A Possibility to Come.

There are such possibilities in this line of procedure for the assertion of contempt for public sentiment by foreign ministers and ambassadors, the House, it is thought, in the coming debate on the Bayard matter, could, with profit, go thoroughly into the subject. Another opportunity—it may not be seized—will shortly occur in this Cuban business. Congress, despairing of co-operation with the President, will shortly declare for the Cubans. When that is done, will Minister Taylor at Madrid feel justified in saying to the Spanish authorities that the deliverance is of no moment? Mr. Bayard or Mr. Willis in place would probably say: "Don't mind that. It is only an expression of Congress—a body gathered from the turbulent people. It is of no importance. The President does not approve it. The President is the state—the United States. Keep your eye on him. So long as he is with you all is safe."

CONSUL GILMAN TALKS. Says Minister Willis is Friendly—President Dole Long Suffering.

In reference to the rumor from the Hawaiian Islands that the Cabinet of President Dole had held several meetings with regard to sending a demand to Secretary Olney for the recall of United States Minister Willis, Hon. Gorman D. Gilman, Consul of the islands in Boston, said to a reporter of the Boston Journal: "When I was in Hawaii a year ago I met Minister Willis, and he appeared to be on quite friendly terms with the Government. From my official position, particularly in advance of receiving full knowledge of the communication sent by him to the Hawaiian Government in refusing to attend the celebration of its establishment of the 17th of last month, I cannot state whether it was of a character to warrant reprimand, him nor grata. I am not aware of any demand for his recall, as that would properly reach Secretary Olney through the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, Hon. F. M. Hatch.

"I may say that if anything has occurred on the part of Minister Willis to cause President Dole to demand his recall it must be of a very decided nature, as the President is of a very patient and long-suffering disposition, as was shown during the time that Commissioner Blount was the representative of the United States on the islands."

CAN'T GET TICKETS. Steamship Companies Won't Give the Ashford Transportation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—It has just leaked out that Volney Ashford, the man widely known as having been in exile, who is still in this city, and

bear harshly on Roman Catholics. It is believed that the Premier's motion gives the way for an announcement of the result of Sir Donald A. Smith's mission to Winnipeg, and everybody is on the tip of expectation. The Premier's declaration is taken to mean that if the Dominion authorities drop their coercion bill he will undertake to settle the difficulty himself.

THINK IT IS VERHOEFF. American Claims Honor of Finding the North Pole.

WILMINGTON (Del.) Feb. 24.—Believes of John M. Verhoeff, the young mineralogist who accompanied Peary on his expedition to the polar

AMERICAN OPINION FORECAST

"If what I hear is true, the next Hawaiian Legislature will do exactly what they found fault with the Queen for doing, and for which they dethroned her, that is licensing the sale of opium."

JOHN D. SPRECKELS IN SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER.

tempted to return to the islands on the Australia a few days ago, despite his proscriptio. He has long been waiting to return to the islands, if only to end his days there, but the Government has been obdurate in his case. Just previous to the sailing of the Australia on Saturday Ashford appeared at the office of the Occidental and Oriental Company and applied for a ticket. The company refused to sell him one, and this for a season raised indignation in the so-called "Spartan wing" of the Hawaiian colony. The company persisting in its refusal to sell a ticket, C. W. Ashford, brother of the exiled attorney, notified the Steamship Company that they would be held responsible as common carriers for such refusal. On this subject John D. Spreckels said yesterday:

Yes, Ashford applied for a ticket to our agent, and the latter asked me if he should give it up, at the same time handing me a letter from the Hawaiian Government giving a list of persons who had been exiled and were not to be returned without permission. We were also notified that if we carried any of these persons to the islands without permission we would have trouble with the Government. As we have no desire to have trouble with the Government we refused to carry Ashford. His brother wrote us a letter, saying that we would be held responsible for refusing to sell the ticket, and alleging that he had some litigation of great importance down there. We referred the whole matter to our attorneys, who replied to Mr. Ashford's note, and that is the last we have heard of the matter. As common carriers we ought, perhaps, to have sold the ticket, but we cannot fly in the face of foreign governments with which we have business."

BLOW AT THE TREATY. Louisiana Representative Against Hawaiian Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Jones will insist on having sugar given the benefit of 15 per cent. horizontal increase in the revenue bill should it go back to the Senate Committee on Finance. Assurances to this effect were given today by a gentleman who stands high in the national councils of the party and who is now here putting forth his best efforts for sugar. Senator Caffery of Louisiana also has an amendment which he will offer to the bill in a day or so. The amendment proposed will amend the present tariff act so as to strike off the differential now going to the American sugar trust, and will abolish the clause relating to the Hawaiian treaty, by which Honolulu sugar is now admitted into the United States free of duty. It will further impose a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem—an increase of 10 per cent. on the present law—on all sugars and all tank bottoms, syrup of cane juice and beet juice, melada, concentrated concrete or concentrated melada. It further provides that all sugars, etc., which are imported from or are the product of any country which at the time that the same are exported therefrom pays directly or indirectly a bounty on the export thereof, shall pay a duty of one-eighth of 1 per cent. per pound in addition to the foregoing rate. It also provides that there shall be levied and paid on molasses testing above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees, a duty of 3 cents per gallon; if testing above 56 degrees a duty of 6 cents per gallon.

Increasing Capital Stock.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A certificate increasing the capital stock of the Pacific Cable Company from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 was filed today in the County Clerk's office. The stock is to be divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, and the directors are James A. Seymour, J. Kennedy Todd, Edmund L. Baylie, J. Pierpont Morgan and G. S. Bowdoin.

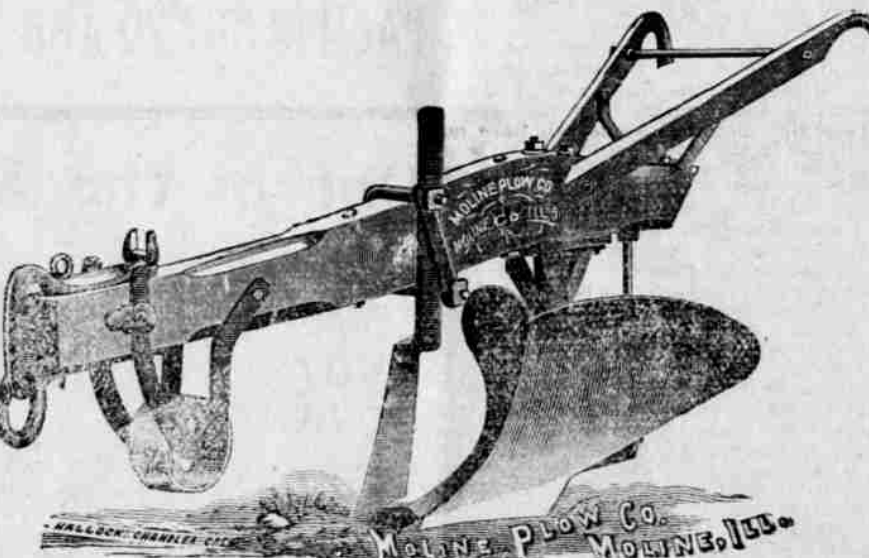
PROTEST AGAINST COERCION. Manitoba School Question is Still a Live Issue.

WINNIPEG (Manitoba), Feb. 24.—In the Manitoba Legislature today Premier Greenway gave notice that tomorrow he would move the House into a committee to enter formal protest against the threatened coercion of the Ottawa government in respect to Roman Catholic parochial schools. The Premier declared that the remedial bill at Ottawa was being forced through without an inquiry into the facts, and he further declared that the Manitoba government was willing to remedy any that could be shown to

regions in 1892, and who, it has been supposed, fell down a crevasse and was lost, claim he is still alive, and that it is he, and not Professor Nansen, who has discovered the north pole. Verhoeff is a nephew of the Rev. Dr. A. N. Kelgwin, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church of this city. Dr. Kelgwin claims that his nephew still lives, and he expects to hear some news of his great discovery within six weeks. According to Dr. Kelgwin's theory, Verhoeff, after his disappearance from the Peary expedition in 1892, started to the north and crossed a strip of land 1000 miles long and 600 miles wide. This land Dr. Kelgwin has designated in his map as "Verhoeff's Land," the southern extremity of which is about 200 miles from the farthest northern limit of Siberia.

There is a Time

For everything. And NOW is the time to break up your ground for planting cane. Planters, after trying other kinds of breakers, have come back to the Hall Breakers as being the Best Kind in Use. We have sold a great many within a few weeks, but still have on hand a few 12, 14 and 15 inch. We also have a few more of the celebrated



Hall's Furrow Plows:

No plantation is fully equipped without one or more of these. We have in stock a few of the WHEEL WALKING SINGLE PLOWS. This is the best stirring plow ever introduced here, and has fairly revolutionized the cultivation on some of the Hilo and Kau plantations. TRY THEM!

Also, Hall's Steel SIDE HILL BREAKERS, for use on hilly ground, and in use on many of the plantations in places where a steam plow or ordinary breaker will not work.

A number of years ago we introduced from Philadelphia the "Planet Jr. Horse Hoe," and have sold hundreds of them all over the Islands. It is one of the best cultivators ever used on a plantation. We are selling a great many now, and have a few left. Now is the time to use them. Constantly on hand all sizes of

Rice Plows, Harrows, Buckeye Mowers, And All Kinds of Agricultural Implements.

The Aluminum Cane Knife

That we have this year introduced has had a wonderful success. We got entirely out, but have just received a new lot. Read this letter:

MESSES. E. O. HALL & SON, Honolulu.
DEAR SIR:—Regarding the aluminum cane knives which you sold us some time ago, allow us to state that same have given us the most satisfaction, and we think them superior to any cane knife we have used. The knives are light and durable, and keep a very good edge. The handles are also a great improvement, and are well shaped for jaws. Our men always try to secure an aluminum knife in preference to others, which we think the very best recommendation. We remain,
Yours truly,
H. P. FAYE & Co.

We have received other letters just as commendatory.

The TROPIC OIL

For Engine and Cylinder is meeting with great success. We thought we had enough to carry us through the season, but have got entirely out. We are expecting a new supply, however, any day, and can supply any orders that may come in, besides some now on our books for delivery. The "Tropic" is a Very High Grade Oil and has given perfect satisfaction where it is being used.

E. O. HALL & SON.

CORNER FORT AND KING STS., HONOLULU.

TO SEAL WITH BLOOD.

Boers Give Expression to Hatred of Englishmen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A World's cable from Cape Town says: The Political Association of Rustenburg, in the Transvaal, President Kruger's pet organization, has adopted a resolution substantially as follows: "Whereas, public opinion in England regarding Jameson's treacherous attack shows that Great Britain is the arch enemy of the South African Republic; and

"Whereas, the English, as a people, are the sworn foes of Dutch Africaners, as is proved by the efforts of the former to humiliate the Boers and to destroy them; therefore,
"Resolved, That the Boers must prepare for a continued and even more serious strife.
"Resolved, That the Transvaal Government may count upon the members of this society as being prepared to seal their words with their blood."

DISTRESS AND ILLNESS.

Conditions in Armenia are Growing Worse—Dying of Starvation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.—The Consuls of the Powers who negotiated peace at Zeltoun report the most terrible distress and illness there. There are 8000 refugees in the town, and an almost entire absence of provisions and clothing. Many are dying of cold and starvation. The Embassadors here have opened funds for their relief.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Daily News says: "There is a persistent rumor here of a fresh massacre at Urfa. The Government objects to Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society, going to Zeltoun to distribute relief."

HARD TIMES IN COREA.

Affairs of State in Chaotic Condition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Herald's St. Petersburg cable says: A special from Vladivostok to the Novoe Vremya states that Tai-Won-Kun, the father of the king of Corea, continues to trouble the country. He is carrying on an agitation in favor of his son-in-law Palon. Complete disorder reigns in Corea. The people are agitated, and the government is powerless to stifle the growing trouble. The Japanese press is calling for the restoration of the Japanese regime, but to this the Russian party is strongly opposed.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - - 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks - - 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894.

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital - - 687,500 0 0

Fire Funds - - 2,410,392 7 3

Life and Annuity Funds - - 8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch - 1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,259,821 16 9

£2,806,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

J. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market

are Thoroughly Chilled immediately

after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman

Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meats

so treated retain all its juicy

properties and is guaranteed to keep

longer after delivery than freshly-

killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the

public in general that he has opened the

above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

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CONGRESS TAKES HOLD

Dangers to American Manufacturers.

JAPAN IS MAKING INROADS.

The American Workman's Position. Japanese Absorbing Industries—The Relations Between Silver and Gold. A Commission May Investigate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Representative Newlands of Nevada presented to the House today a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire what effect the difference of exchange between gold and silver standard countries has upon manufacturing industries. He followed with a speech on the same lines in which the subject of Japanese competition was treated at great length in a recent issue of the Chronicle. Newlands is said to believe that the only proper way to get at all the desirable facts in this matter and afford a basis for most profitable legislation will be through a commission to be sent, perhaps, to Japan. He is strongly desirous that Congress shall be put in touch with California sentiment in this matter through memorials and resolutions coming from business men.

"I wish to state that this resolution is prompted by the action of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, which in the resolutions passed called the attention of the country and of Congress to the invasion of manufactured products from Oriental countries, particularly Japan, and alleged upon Congress to prevent this dangerous competition with American industries," said Mr. Newlands. "On the Pacific Coast we have felt the effects of various phases of the Oriental competition. At first the opposition of California to Chinese immigration was regarded as a coarse expression of race prejudice. Gradually the entire country came to the conclusion that race preservation demanded that legislation should be secured which would cut off the ruinous competition of Chinese labor in California and the adjacent States. We found there that whatever industry they attacked they absorbed. They attacked the industry of fruit culture, and absorbed it; they attacked the industry of cigar makers, and absorbed that. Wherever they attacked an industry they absolutely drove out the competition of American labor."

"If an article manufactured in Japan for \$12 in silver is sold in San Francisco for \$12 in gold the seller takes that \$12 in gold, turns it into \$24 in silver, pays the cost of production, \$12 in silver, pays the duty and freight, and has a profit of \$10 or \$5. There is the same competition with reference to matches, lamps, hats, brushes, rugs and other products of that country."

"The fall in exchange between silver and gold has thus resulted in doubling the efficiency of the cheap labor of silver standard countries in its competition with the labor of gold standard countries. We have a tariff wall which in a measure protects us from the cheaper labor of European gold standard countries, but no tariff wall can be made sufficiently high to keep out the products of silver standard countries which, measured in gold, cost only one-half of what they used to."

"The only relief is to be found in combined tariff and financial legislation, the former raising the tariff wall a little higher and the latter increasing the value of silver by increasing its use, and thus increasing or doubling the labor cost of silver standard countries as measured in gold. We are now feeling the competition of European countries. The competition of the Orient is about to attack our manufactured products, as it has for years attacked our agricultural products. I trust the Ways and Means Committee will devise legislation which will deprive that competition of half of its effectiveness."

ANOTHER CABLE COMPANY.
Scribner Trying to Outdo Spaulding on Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The proposition for a telegraphic cable between this country and Hawaii was again under consideration by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today, but final consideration was postponed in order to permit further communication with the companies which have made propositions looking to the construction of the cable line.

The committee has received a communication from President Scribner of the Pacific Cable Company, binding his company to build the proposed line to Hawaii within 18 months, after the passage of a bill granting a subsidy of \$160,000 a year for 20 years, and agreeing to extend to Japan and China within 18 months more time.

He also proposes other important modifications of the bill, which has been introduced in behalf of this organization. One of these is an undertaking to carry messages for the United States Government for all time and not to charge on private cablegrams to exceed 35 cents a word to Hawaii, and \$1.25 a word to China Japan.

The committee also took up the Pettigrew bill, providing for the extermination of the Bohring Sea seals in case England refuses to submit further arbitration, but was unable to report it on account of the opposition of Senator Morgan, who contends that the regulations made by the Paris tribunal are sufficient to protect the seals if properly administered.

HOT AFTER JAPANESE.
Congress Will Look Into Oriental Competition Seriously.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The matter of devising some means to forestall the invasion of American

markets by Japanese manufacturers promises to become an important one in the present Congress. The speech made by Representative Newlands last Tuesday on this subject created no little interest, and copies of the Chronicle containing an extended exposure of the inroads made by the Japanese are in great demand. A strong effort will be made by the members of the California delegation, Representative Newlands and Congressmen from other Pacific Coast States to have Congress pass a law creating a commission to investigate this important question. Apropos of this discussion, Representative Johnson today introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, The invasion of the manufacturing field of the United States by goods manufactured in Japan is a great and growing menace to the manufacturing industries of the United States, by reason of the fact that, owing to the cheap labor used in Japan, it gives Japanese manufacturers an undue advantage over American manufacturers; and whereas this matter has been called to the attention of Congress by petition by the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California and the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, which, after full investigation and consideration, have reported that the cheap-labor goods of Japan are rapidly coming into competition with American manufactured goods, to the injury of American manufacturers, and have requested Congress to take action in the matter; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to investigate the question of Japanese manufactures and importations and export trade, and the effect their future development will have on the manufacturing field of the United States, and to report the result of their investigations by bill or otherwise."

In the Senate today Senator Hanbrough introduced the petition of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in behalf of a commission to investigate the question of Japanese manufactures, importations and export trade. Senator Kyle introduced a petition from the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California favoring the same commission.

JAMESON AND HIS MEN.
Hard Looking Lot Arrive Safely in England.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 23.—The British steamer Harlech Castle, from Port Natal January 28th, arrived here at 3:05 o'clock this morning, having on board 305 troops who took part in Jameson's raid into the Transvaal and who were compelled to surrender to the Boers. Shortly before 11:30 o'clock a tender went alongside the Harlech Castle. The troops were all mustered on the deck of the steamer and their transfer to the tender was quickly accomplished.

It was thought much enthusiasm would be displayed on their arrival here, as there is scarcely a doubt their raid, illegal though it was, caused much popular admiration in England. The fact did not bear out the expectations. There was no crowd present to witness the disembarkation from the tender and there was no cheering. They are a hardy looking lot of men. Their ages range from twenty to thirty-five years. Many of them belong to some of the best families in England, having gone to South Africa, where they could do work, which, had they done it here, would have caused them to be looked down upon by their acquaintances.

FUNERAL OF J. T. WATERHOUSE
A Large Number of Friends Pay Their Respects.

The funeral of the late John T. Waterhouse, which took place from the family residence, Nuuanu valley, yesterday afternoon, was one of the most largely attended witnessed in Honolulu for many years. Many of the prominent business men of the city, who had their places of business closed out of respect for the memory of the deceased, were in attendance.

After services at the house by Rev. D. P. Birnie, the coffin was carried to the veranda by eight stalwart policemen, where they were relieved by the following pallbearers, who conducted it to the hearse: Harry Waterhouse, Albert Waterhouse, Charles A. Rice, W. W. Dimond, W. H. Rice, A. B. Wood, D. W. Corbett and J. W. Jordan. The body was interred in the family lot in Nuuanu cemetery after the usual services. Beautiful floral offerings, not a few of which were sent in by native friends, were strewn in profusion over the grave.

PUNAHOU FLASHES.
An Orchestra Formed—Other Items of Interest.

A Punahou orchestra has recently been formed and the students are fortunate in having for a leader, Professor Henri Berger.

The college glee club is doing good work under the direction of Professor Ingalls.

The new tennis courts are excellently made and are quite popular. Archery has been introduced among the young ladies, and a dozen or more outfits have been purchased.

A part of the furniture of the new Panahi hall has already arrived and the remainder is on the way.

Considerable interest is manifested in gathering land shells and small parties of students with Professor Beckwith have been quite successful.

Superintendent Barwick has been occupied the past few weeks in planting palms and laying out new driveways.

HE TOOK THE CAKE.

Mr. Greer of Oakland Has a Birthday.

Among the passengers for Honolulu on the last voyage of the Australia was Robert Greer, the wealthy manufacturer of ammonia in Oakland. Mr. Greer's trip to the islands was one of pleasure and the trip and the pleasure began when the vessel left the dock at San Francisco.

By the time the steamer had been out three days and the passengers had paid their respects to old Neptune, Mr. Greer was voted one of the most popular fellows on the ship. When three days out, Greer remembered that that particular day was one of the anniversaries of the most interesting events of his career—his birth.

His friends heard of it and wanted the day celebrated in a becoming manner, and decided to have the steward assist them by serving some extra delicacies, among which there was to be a cake. The order was given and at dinner the cake was brought to the table and a passenger in a becoming speech presented it to Greer and Tom James handed him a carver so that he could cut the morsel and divide it among the passengers.

Mr. Greer was non-plussed for the moment, but succeeded in expressing his thanks to the donors, and saying that the moment was a prouder and happier one to him than when he cut his first tooth. Then he proceeded to cut, first removing the handsome fringed decorations of flowers. Then he made a jab into the centre but met with resistance. He tried another place and attacked the side but met with defeat. Then he turned the cake around and tried the other side. He failed again and his face resembled that of the man who was carving his first turkey.

When he found there was no vulnerable point he gave it up and began whittling the icing off and found the carpenter had more to do with the building of the piece de resistance of the meal than the cook. Mr. Greer's cake was a handsomely decorated cheese box.

WHY NOT LIVE A CENTURY?

"In the coming time," said a famous English poet "a man or woman eighty or one hundred years old will be more beautiful than the youth of twenty, as the ripe fruit is more beautiful and fragrant than the green. These ripe men and women will have no wrinkles on the brow, no grey hair, no bent and feeble bodies. On the contrary they will have perfect bearing, clear eyesight, sound teeth, elastic step, and mental vigor."

Does this sound absurd and impossible? Why should it? People over one hundred years old are frequently met with in these days, as they have been as far as human records go back. A man is of no real value until he is past fifty and gained control of his passions and acquired some practical wisdom. After that he ought to have from fifty to seventy-five working years before him. Who so dies short of one hundred (bar violon) dies of his own folly or that of his ancestors. One chief thing, however, we must lead, and that is to be thoughtful. What is it? Take an illustration—such as we see multitudes of on every side.

Mr. Richard Leggett of New Bolingbroke, near Boston, Lincolnshire, is a man now somewhat over seventy. He is a farmer, well-known and highly respected in his district. In the spring of 1891 he had an attack of influenza from which he never fully recovered. The severe symptoms passed away, of course, but he remained weak. He could not move about, could not get up, provided he could have eaten and digested it. Yet here was the trouble, his appetite was poor, and what little he took, as a matter of necessity rather than of relish, seemed to act wrong with him. Instead of giving him strength it actually produced pain and distress in the sides, chest, and stomach.

Then again—which is a common experience—he would feel a craving for something to eat; yet on sitting down to a meal, in the hope to enjoy it, the stomach would suddenly rebel against the proceeding, and he would turn from the table without having swallowed a morsel.

Nothing could come of this but increasing weakness and it wasn't long before it was all he could do to summon strength to walk about. As for working on his farm, that was not to be thought of. He had a doctor attending him, as we should expect. If the services of a learned medical man are ever needed they must be in such a case—when nature seems to be all broken up, and the machinery runs slow, as our family doctors do when we have forgotten to wind them at the usual hour.

Well, Mr. Leggett took the prescribed medicines, but got no better. He asked the doctor why that was and he appeared to be puzzled for an answer at first. Naturally enough a doctor doesn't like to admit that his medicines are doing no good, because he expects to be paid for them; and then there is his professional pride, besides. However he finally said, "If my medicines fail to make you better it is owing to your age." That idea was plain as a pike-staff, and if the patient had never got any better afterwards, why who could dispute what the doctor said? Nobody, of course. It would look just as though Mr. Leggett were really going to pieces from old age. But something subsequently happened which spoils that easy theory of the case. What it was he tells us in a letter dated February 3d, 1893.

"After doctoring several months without receiving any benefit, I determined to try Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. G. H. Hansen, Chemist, New Bolingbroke. After taking the syrup for a week I was much better. I had a good appetite, and what I ate digested and strengthened me; and by the time I had taken two bottles I was well and strong as ever. You may publish this statement if you think proper. (Signed) Richard Leggett."

So it proved, after all, that Mr. Leggett was not suffering from old age (at seventy!) Nonneue! but from indigestion and dyspepsia. When Mother Siegel's great discovery reached that, he felt "well and strong as ever."

Now for the moral: It is not Father Time who moves people down the easy life. It is the Demon of Dyspepsia. Keep him away, and—barring accidents—you may live a century.



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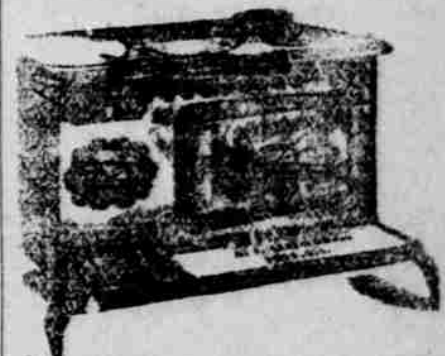
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